

# WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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## THE NEW SPIRIT.

No longer come we servile, lowly, bowed.  
To you, our masters, begging for a dole;  
We come, tho' starved and naked, still uncowed,  
Tho' bruised of body, militant of soul.

Think not to fright us more with hungry fears,  
With ranting cries of "Think of wife and child!"  
Our harvest through all Time was blood and tears  
While in serf's chains our manhood ye defiled!

Through sore oppression's years, we Freedom dreamed

Freedom that overthrew your brutal State,  
And while your stolen riches faster streamed,  
Our growing sense of "oneness" sealed your fate.

Well may you shudder at our last great call:  
"An injury to one concerns us all!"  
N.Y., in London "Solidarity."

## The Passing Show.

The newspapers are telling how very prosperous we are.

Rents are going up as the demand for houses in the cities and towns increases.

Profits are plentiful and profit hunters are increasing.

In 1913 there were 429 new companies registered in N.S.W. They had a nominal capital of £12,125,737.

There is a record wheat harvest, and the markets are glutted with good things.

The newspapers refer to these "evidences" of our great prosperity. But the average worker's idea of prosperity is a steady job.

Working men hunt the jobs, but their masters hunt the profits.

To increase profits the masters aim to keep wages down by increasing competition among workers for jobs.

Immigration is promoted for the purpose of establishing an army of unemployed.

Out of an unemployed and hungry man a scab is made. An unemployed army means an army of scabs.

With an unemployed army in existence prosperity for the worker merely means board and clothing.

An exploiter's idea of prosperity—low wages, high prices, and regular dividends.

The trade unionist fights to increase wages, the employer fights to lower them. That is why some people keep telling us that their interests are identical.

A study of the capitalist press leads to the conclusion that modern journalism is the art of disguising a lie to make it resemble the truth.

Among the principal supports of capitalism may be mentioned the landless man, the jobless man, and the brainless man. The last is the strongest.

Self interest and self preservation are inseparably connected. Unenlightened self interest has given us capitalism; self preservation will compel us to abolish it.

When the golden age of the poets comes, millions will have to learn how to enjoy life. Capitalism has made them believe that poverty, drunkenness, gambling, and debauchery are enjoyment.

Real prosperity and enjoyment can never prevail so long as the majority must work for wages that represent but a small part of what they produce.

The Liberal papers of Sydney are urging the party leaders to frame a "progressive policy," but the progressive policy of the Liberal leader is—profits.

General Sherman says "War is hell." Well, Capitalism is war, and being war, it must be hell. We must move hell to get rid of Capitalism.

Good laws never seem to work properly.



He Believes We Have Free Speech, But—

Bad ones seem to work with greater precision.

The reason is that certain people profit under bad laws and they see that they are kept running.

Thousands of workers flocked into the cities from the country during the holidays, and a question frequently asked was: "How's work; anything much doing?" A good answer would have been: "Nothing much doing. All the bosses have gone to the country for the holidays."

Both employers and employees want all they can get. That is the real cause of industrial unrest, though the agitator usually gets the blame for it.

Despite the awful poverty existing in many towns and cities of Great Britain the incomes of the wealthy are increasing at the rate of over £20,000,000 a year. Just how the incomes of the comfortable and rich are mounting up may be seen from this table of the Income Tax paying classes:—

1885	£631,167,132
1895	677,769,850
1900	833,353,513
1905	925,184,556
1910	1,045,833,775
1911	1,070,142,343
1912	1,100,000,000

The late Cardinal Rampolla is reported to have died worth £40,000. It is marvellous what dividends the Church pays.

"Sir George Reid was banquetted at Bathurst yesterday," Daily Press. There will be a famine if he does not stop eating. No wonder the cost of living goes up for the rest of us.

When visiting Junee to thank the electors for his election, N.S.W. Premier Holman was escorted to his hotel by a band and procession. The procession carried a banner inscribed: "God bless our Premier for the great Labor victory." It was a very fine inspiration that prompted the Junee Laborites to invite God to share the honor with Mr. Holman.

Joe Cook says that "the expenditure in the Commonwealth on defence is only slightly more per head than that of Germany, and certainly not double the amount." As long as it is not double the amount Cook seems to think it is all right.

An Anglican report dealing with the parish of Spitalfields, London, shows that chapels there which formerly had large congregations have been demolished or used for other purposes. The church has found it impossible to maintain existence among such poverty. The report adds an expression of opinion that "the legislation which has helped the better class of workers is making existence harder for the most helpless section of the community." Indirectly the report is a damning indictment of Capitalism, accusing it of stamping out of religion and crushing the proletariat.

In giving evidence before a recent Royal Commission, Lord Haldane, Lord Chancellor of Britain, said he considered that no man was worth more than £5000 a year. He might have added that most of those who get £5000 are not worth anything like it, while

those who get more are parasites and robbers. A bishop or cabinet minister who draws £10,000 a year, is of course, a very respectable robber.

Officers of the Commonwealth military Board have been agitating for some time against the "drab Kharki" in use in the conscript army. They want fancy dress such as kilts and feathers, and recommend the re-establishment of what they call "national regiments," in which soldiers will wear Scottish and Irish dresses and badges, and be trained for service abroad as well as home defence. Senator Millen, Minister for Defence, favors the idea, so we may expect our local swash-bucklers to poke their noses into any future foreign quarrels that eventuate.

Admiral Mahan recently gave it as his opinion that Australia's real and only defence is population. Joe Cook adopted the suggestion and raised a cry for population and immigration. But immigration costs money, and the Government in spending six millions on conscription left nothing for immigration or real defence. The Federal Government sees its dilemma, and is ready to abandon conscription in favor of more population.

Japan is learning the art of capitalist government. A famine exists in several provinces of the country, and the government is devoting £400,000 for the relief of the starving populace. The same government is devoting £2,000,000 to the manufacture of guns and ammunition. The starving people ask for bread, and capitalist government gives them powder and shot.

The income of London charities for 1912 was £8,088,000, a decline of £130,000 as compared with 1911. The chief decrease was £115,000 in connection with home and foreign missions. If this indicates the decline of the charity-monger and the foreign mission exploiter, it is a matter for rejoicing, for it must be owing to a growing disbelief in charity and a demand for justice. When the masses thoroughly understand their position, they will refuse to either accept or contribute to charities. They will aim to establish natural conditions under which charity will be unnecessary, and foreign missions organisation a confidence trick.

The daily papers give great prominence to the fact that the wife of a Presbyterian minister of Richmond, Victoria, was a frequent visitor to metropolitan racecourses where she attempted to supplement her husband's inadequate stipend by punting. But there is nothing new in it. It is a well-known fact that priests and parsons and their women folk are notorious gamblers, as indeed, are all people of superstitious tendencies. At Flemington or Randwick the priests may be seen any race day trying to beat the "bookies," who, as a rule, beat the men of God badly, though they are supposed merely to be aided by his Satanic Majesty. The successful priest or parson, however, doesn't gamble on uncertainties on the racecourses. He sticks to land-sharking, shareholding, broking and other well-tried and certain ways of skinning the unwary, and dies in the odour of sanctity and a substantial balance at his bankers.

The British-American Tobacco Company made a net profit last year of £2,151,000, which is the highest in the Trust's history.

The devotees of the weed, when in their full enjoyment of it, send the profits of the Trust higher with every puff. When they come to understand Socialism, they will proceed to smoke some of the trusts out.

An American Socialist has donated 50,000 dollars to the "Appeal to Reason," to be spent in Socialist propaganda. The comrade, whose name is withheld, has been a worker for Socialism and the "Appeal" for years, and has only lately come into a fortune which he intends to devote to Socialist agitation.

The stories which are coming from the Vatican of Father Rampolla's death, his enormous wealth, and the disappearance of his papers, are full of the romance and intrigue which has distinguished the ancient institution for ages. Evidently the place where Holiness resides, the very core of Christendom, is as full of wire-pullers as an Australian Parliament.

As Capitalism advances in China and the country drifts towards militarism, revolts become more and more frequent. A few days ago three regiments revolted in Lulifer, Yunnan. The soldiers shot their officers and a number of civilians, and proclaimed the independence of the province in the name of Sun Yat Sen. As Sun Yat Sen is a Socialist, we may safely conclude that revolutionary propagandists are not idle in the Chinese Army.

The State Legislative Committee of West Virginia has found five members of the Legislature guilty of having accepted bribes in connection with the election of a United States Senator in February last. "The Committee has recommended their expulsion from the Legislature." The American people ought to feel reassured now that the five corrupt legislators of their country have been bowled out. Only five, indeed. Why, according to Wade, N.S. Wales could give America a few points and a beating.

Commissions have been issued for portraits to be painted of past and present Governors-General and leading politicians of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has also purchased a painting of the landing in Sydney of the Duke of York, the present King, in 1901. Andy Fisher, Chris. Watson, and several other Labor "statesmen," are amongst those who are to have their portraits painted at the public expense. Joe Cook's portrait is not mentioned, but no doubt it will be painted later on when an Australian artist has been developed who can do the job justice.

Three thousand lodge doctors went on strike in N.S.W. on December 31. Should the Friendly Societies wish to re-employ them they can only do so under a new agreement formulated by the Doctor's Union, the B.M.A. So far none of the daily papers have attacked the strikers for "aiming a blow at the rest of the community," or withholding or holding up the supply of Latin prescriptions and medicines from the poor and needy of our people. We don't profess to know why the toffy journalists remain mum, but probably they are afraid that the doctors are too wealthy and influential to be attacked.

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Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us lined for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

Do not send business communications to the Editor, or literary matter to the Manager. To do so only causes confusion and delay.

If your article is not published, do not conclude that it is because it is of no merit, for it may be simply owing to the fact that it is not in accordance with the above rules. Where possible, articles of importance should be type-written.

## THE PROFIT HUNTER.

Behold, you servitor of God and Mammon.  
Who, binding up his Bible with his Ledger,  
Bends gospel texts with trading gammon.  
A blackleg saint—a spiritual hedger,  
Who backs his rigid Sabbath, so to speak,  
Against the wicked remnant of the week,  
A saving bet against his sinful bias—  
"Rogue that I am," he whispers to himself,  
"I lie, I cheat, do anything for pelf,  
But who on earth can say I am not pious!"  
—Tom Hood.

## Labor Leaders.

## Playing the Game.

What they might have done.

When once the average Labor leader wins the confidence of the workers the rest of his career is plain sailing. In saying this we assume, of course, that the average Labor leader is imbued with what the press usually refers to as "a laudable ambition."

Judging by the careers of some of the foremost of Australia's Labor leaders, this laudable ambition must be very deep-rooted and must be founded in a fixed determination to serve the workers by removing themselves as far as possible from the labor market and the necessity of competing there for the jobs offered by the employing class.

It cannot be denied that this does relieve the labor market to some extent, for every Labor leader who ceases to be a wage slave to become an exploiter ceases to compete for what jobs are going and leaves the field for other fellows.

Those who feel disposed to question this have only to look at the rise of such Labor leaders as Andrew Fisher, W. M. Hughes, Arthur Griffith, J. S. T. McGowen, and many others from the ranks to affluence and social distinction.

Taking the first-named, Mr. Andrew Fisher, as a typical Labor leader, who has succeeded in this "laudable ambition" to get on, we may see where the hopes and desires of most of them end.

When the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.C., went to England in 1911, to don the gorgeous Windsor uniform and be presented to the King, and exchange compliments with courtiers and aristocratic Tomnoodles, he was hailed with delight by the Empire plutocrats as one who had raised himself to be a Prime Minister of an overseas dominion.

At the commencement of his career, he had been a pit boy in the Ayrshire Black Country, and here he was the equal of Dooks and Lords and plutocrats. It was a wonderful rise, and all obtained by gaining the confidence of his mates and fellow workers.

When "Andy" returned from that trip he was a different and a more important personage, and he found that to live up to the dignity of the position attained he had to move into a more distinguished environment. He moved and purchased or acquired a magnificent mansion with a high-sounding name, "Oakleigh Hall," in Hughenden-road, St. Kilda, with a beautiful carriage drive and a front entrance for gentlemen and lady visi-

tors, and a "tradesmen's entrance" at the rear for the lower orders.

There is nothing else than this mansion to distinguish the new Mr. Fisher. He is still plain "Andy," though he was once offered a title by the King. He possesses a fair amount of Scottish shrewdness, and this may have saved him from arousing the suspicion of the rankers by accepting a title while he was busy making his position more secure. He agreed to accept the modest P.C. in preference to the more nobbish K.C.M.G.-ship which was offered him, and now the rank and file are more satisfied than ever that he is the "same old Andy" that he was before he went to England and South Africa as the High Cock-a-doodle of Australia.

But Mr. Fisher was playing the game. With £2500 per annum for a start, he soon, like the busy bee, was enabled to improve each shining hour, and when the little bill for his peregrinations was presented it showed that the Prime Minister's expenses to South Africa were £805; Minister's attendance at Imperial Conference, £5,250; Prime Minister and colleague at Coronation celebrations, £2752; total, £8,807. Not a bad achievement for a one-time Ayrshire pit boy.

What "Andy" has achieved other Labor leaders feel is possible to them, at least they hope so. And as long as they retain the workers' confidence it does not seem that their hopes are ill-founded. Some of them are heavy investors in household property and real estate, and a few are suspected of being able to sign a cheque for four or five figures. Whether this is so or not matters little, the known fact being that from the highest to the lowest they are looking after number one.

What the Labor leaders might have done in the way of educating their fellows by spreading pamphlets and delivering lectures can be imagined. What they have done has been to imitate their capitalistic friends and opponents in the race to get rich.

## The Church in Germany.

A total of 25,000 people seceded from the National Protestant Church in Germany during December. Each person's secession requires a court application and a statement as to the applicant's belief or agnosticism. Fifty extra clerks had to be engaged to register the secessions. This news, coming by the same cable which informed us that an anonymous citizen of Berlin had given the municipality £250,000 to establish a school for boys in a forest away from city influences, seems to indicate that the Church in Germany is not growing in popularity. The new school is to teach modern languages and natural science and will hasten the decay of ecclesiasticism. There is plenty of room in Europe for such schools, where Professor Fraser says superstition has undermined the ground under the people's feet. Here, in Australia also, we could do with such a school in each State, for society is honey-combed with superstition. Our wealthy men are, judging by their wills and bequests, to various chloroforming agencies, the most ignorant in the world, and consequently a useful bequest to real education and scientific teaching has never yet been made.

## Peace and Armies.

What shall we say of work for peace when nobody is willing to defend war? asks Professor Starr Jordan. A few professional fighters excepted, the whole world claims to stand for peace.

But we know that peace can never come while the world is full of soldiers. The spirit of the soldier is the spirit that makes war; it is his only reason for being a soldier. The immediate aim of the peace movement is to make war a last resort. Its final aim is to make this last resort impossible. War is made by soldiers, and it is war that makes soldiers out of men.

The soldier is the man without rights. Martial law is a device for shoving law aside to save time for action in not waiting for justice. The soldier respects no rights of others. To the extent that he is ruled by law, and respects law, he is a policeman—not a soldier. The world will long need policemen. But a policeman does not keep order; it is the law behind him that gives him power. The soldier does not keep order; it is his lawlessness that strikes fear. It is not his business to reason why; if he waited to reason he would not be a soldier. Under arms all laws are silent. Peace is the duration of the law, and war is blind denial.

Not all this is true of all soldiers. Most of them are made, not born; and they were men before they were fighters. But in so far as it is not true in any case, the fact is due to the soldiers' human needs and social relations, not to the theory or practice of their trade.

To get rid of soldiers is to get rid of war. To promote good feeling and mutual understanding among nations is to make soldiers needless. "Put yourself in his place," is a good rule with nations as with men.

The only working class paper is a Socialist paper. The "International Socialist" is admittedly one of the best. Why not subscribe for it? Why not push it?

## Marxian Economics.

## A Short Exposition.

By H. J. CRUICKSHANK.

## Surplus Value—Absolute and Relative.

The working day may be considered as consisting of two varying portions. Firstly, the period in which the worker produces value to the extent of his wages. This is named necessary working time. Secondly, the period in which is produced the surplus value. This is named surplus working time. Viewing the process of production from any specific date and following its development we see that surplus value is susceptible to increase by extending the working day; or by decreasing the period in which the laborer produces the value of his labor power. In both cases an increase of surplus value results. The former method is the production of absolute surplus value. The latter is the production of relative surplus value. During the earlier Capitalism, the production of absolute surplus value was aimed at. But it was unfortunate that only twenty-four hours constituted a day, whilst a portion of this period was required for reparation. This check and that imposed by the legal limit to the working day forced the other method to be resorted to. This latter method is a revolutionary one. It revolutionises the technical conditions which are the material foundation of Capitalism. To produce relative surplus value, the commodities which the laborer consumes, must be made less valuable, must be capable of production in less time than hitherto. The improved methods of production must therefore seize upon those branches of industry which manufacture commodities entering the life of the laborer. This has occurred. The production of relative surplus value can be conscious or unconscious. Conscious on an occasion such as the corn law repeal agitation in England, when the manufacturers knew that repeal would result in corn being imported from countries in which the more fertile lands enabled its cheaper production, that consequently the worker's living would be cheaper, and that the difference between what the worker produced and what he was paid for producing, would increase. Unconsciously, when an individual capitalist, actuated by no other motive than realisation of more than the average amount of surplus value introduces improved methods of production whose immediate result is the production of commodities at less than their values. These are sold about their values. Under the compulsion of competition; the improved method is made general commodities fall in value and the laborer is enabled to produce the value of his labor power in less time than hitherto. The conscious immediate aim was increased profit through the production of commodities at less than their values and sale at their values. The impersonal ultimate end is that commodities fall in value and relative surplus value is produced.

## Capital.

Political economy has been more than usually profuse in its endeavour to define "Capital." Profusion, however, is not profundity. In general circles the concept of capital is associated either with money or productiveness; but this unqualified definition leads to the most ridiculous conclusion. Money, production means, transport means, in themselves do not constitute capital any more than gold of itself constitutes money. They only become the material of capital under certain conditions. The existence of capital is conditioned upon the existence of classes. Its existence signifies the existence of a proletariat class which must work in the services of Capital towards its increase for the benefit of another class by whom it is monopolised. The working class has always been exploited, but not always by Capital. It is the work of historical forces which provide the field favorable for the existence and operations of Capital. Capital, therefore, has also an historical as well as a class significance. Capital is, to define briefly, a class relation, which is the result of historical development, manifesting itself through values, which values are used by their non-owners to produce further values for sale to realise profit, such profit being appropriated by the owner of these values. When speaking of capital in future we shall treat only of its material manifestation. (To be continued.)

From one morning's "Latest Wills": Rev. Marmaduke Alan Prickett, of the Junior Conservative Club, Albermarle-street, left £10,167; Rev. Charles Edward Bentley, College Green, Gloucestershire, left £13,194; Rev. Canon David Bruce Payne, of Deal, left £10,363; Rev. Percival George Willoughby, 81 Onslow Square, London, left £26,051; Very Rev. Sir James Cameron Lees, of St. Giles, Kingussie, Invernesshire, left £27,068; Rev. Henry Brembridge, of Winkleigh, Devon, left £34,015; Rev. Geo. Feather, Vicar of Glazebury, Lancashire, left £13,927. As Thackeray says: "When these rev. prelates arrive at Paradise with their wills in their hands, I rather think that the chances will be that—"

## "The Lie And Other Lines."

The above is the title of a handsome six-penny booklet of verse by Sydney Partridge (Koolinda Press, N. Kensington, Adelaide). Most of the poems have already appeared in various Australian and New Zealand papers and have enjoyed a wide popularity. The little gem "Sund'y" indicates where our talented comrade's richest lode lies. If she can open the ground in that direction she ought to strike something worth delving for.

## SUND'Y.

Sund'y out here on th' s'lection,  
With nawthin' at all to do.  
'Cept feed th' pigs an' th' chickens,  
An' pen up a puddy or two.  
All right out here on th' s'lection,  
With nawthin' at all to do.  
Th' sky seems sif you'd jest passed it  
Through a tub've mun's washin' blue,  
Th' little clouds is like soap suds,  
'Tween us an' th' shiny sky.  
There's a line've long-beaked ivers  
Flyin' lazy beyond one eye.  
An' down to th' Cultivation  
Dad, Mum an' th' baby've gone.  
To lean on th' slippails admirin'  
Th' growth of th' tusselin' corn.  
Blossom 'n' Gipsy 're standin'  
In th' shade've th' ol' apple-gum,  
An' th' noise've th' leeks in th' branches  
Is mixed with th' honey-bees' hum.  
An' me an' th' dawgs 'n' our Billy,  
'N' a friendly neighbor or two,  
Have a dead ripe time on a Sund'y  
With nawthin' at all to do.

## RIBALD SOCIALIST.

Capitalist: "Well, Parson, have you spoken to the brethren about supporting me at the next election?"

Parson: "Kind and glorious sir, but there are a lot of Socialists among my congregation now."

Capitalist: "What! Don't you tell 'em regularly about 'Blessed be ye poor,' and about obeying those who have rule over you?"

Parson: "Yes, I told them that, and a lot more. I told them about envying not the rich their great estate, and about the perishable nature of gold, and about the virtues of contentment, and about the meek inheriting the earth, and about Lazarus getting to heaven!"

Capitalist: "Yes!"

Parson: "But they only laughed, and undone?"

Capitalist: "Great snakes! Then am I undone?"

## ALL VERY NICE.

Of Matthew Arnold as a school examiner, a tale is told by a fellow-inspector of a class of girl pupil-teachers, that he asked Arnold to examine for him. Arnold gave them all the excellent mark.

"But," said the other inspector, "surely they are not all as good as they can be, some must be better than others."

"Perhaps that is so," replied Arnold, "but then you know, they are all such very nice girls."

That is how Arnold put the other inspector off. His real reason was most likely that the pupils had each done their best, and all deserved equal reward.

## DIVIDING UP.

A modern city shark advertised for a partner with capital, and a man with a few pounds saved up answered the "ad." A partnership was duly fixed up, the new comer to find the capital while the shark found the experience.

The affair went broke in due course, and the former capitalist found himself bankrupt though his experienced partner did not seem to be particularly inconvenienced by the smash.

"You seem to have come out of it all right," he said to the old hand.

"Yes," the business gent said, "once I had the experience and you had the capital. Now you have the experience and I have the capital."

## WHO MADE DAT FENCE.

"Our lesson to-day," began an old negro preacher, will be about de creation. Yes, all my bredren, Adam was da first man and Eve da first woman. Yes, bredren, God made Adam out of clay, and put him up against de fence to dry.

"Ston dere, brudder," cried one of the flock. "Who made dat fence?"

The preacher assumed his most impressive manner, and fixing the interjector with a reproving eye, said:

"Dat is one of de myst'ries dat da Lord in his wisdom don't want no inquiries about so look out fo' yo'self Sam Jones."

The men who labor, spend their strength in the daily struggle for bread to maintain the strength they struggle with. So they live in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work, and working but to live, as a daily bread was the only end of wearisome life, and wearisome life the only occasion of daily bread.

—DeLoe.



## An Open Letter.

An Open Letter to Colonel Moore, Police Magistrate, in the City of Brisbane.

Magistrate Moore, — I understand that you are the senior magistrate in the police courts of Brisbane.

I have been told that you are in the habit of taking up the collection in a certain church.

I have frequently heard you assert from the Bench that you are a Christian.

I know that you are a jingo.

As a police magistrate you are a mental and moral slave to a cast-iron code of written class-interests known as the Law. You are a mere machine without brains or feelings. You are devoid of any sense of justice or love of freedom. You are the slave of the great ruling class of Brisbane, who pay you to do their dirty work. And right well you do it.

The frequency with which you publicly profess your belief in Christianity reminds one very forcibly of the remarks of Christ when he is supposed to have said: "Woe unto you scribes and pharisees, hypocrites, who make long prayers in public."

Mr. Magistrate, as a Christian, you are a hypocritical humbug. That book to which you so often refer, "the Bible," says: "Judge not, lest ye be judged."

The doctrine to which you claim to adhere, Christianity, preaches a hell, as well as a heaven. I have a decided objection, Mr. Magistrate, to flying round on a pair of wings, and listening to other people screeching out tunes on jew's-harps all day, so when we go below together I hope to become senior magistrate, and it will be my great pleasure to hear the case of the shade of Magistrate Moore, late of Brisbane police courts, charged by the shade of Gordon Brown with entering hell without a permit from His Infernal Majesty the Devil so to do.

But whilst we both remain on this earth, let us define our relative positions. You, as I have previously shown, are a member of the lowest class of society. The class that prostitutes its intelligence—the class of mental prostitutes—a class that embraces innumerable priests and parsons, politicians and social evil cranks, lawyers and police officials.

I, on the other hand, am an infinitesimal unit in a great movement that is ever seeking to improve the conditions of life on the planet.

A movement that is destined in the near future to overwhelm you and the class you represent. You live as a vampire on the ignorance of the working class. Beware, Mr. Magistrate, that class is fast awakening. They are organising under the banners of Socialism and Industrial Unionism right throughout the world. Thy days as a bloodsucker on the back of ignorant toilers are numbered.

In the course of a couple of weeks I shall again break those police regulations. Again, I shall address a meeting with no other permit than that of reason and common sense. Acting-sergeant Collis shall arrest me and again I shall be arraigned before the courts of injustice. The same ridiculous farce shall be gone through; justice denied me; and I shall again be confined within the walls of Bogga-road jail. But do not worry, Colonel, when you have consigned me again to his Majesty's boarding-house; you have not killed a movement—you have not even checked it. You will do me too great an honour when you give me a civic reception at Boggo-road. Frankly, Colonel, I am not worth it. You, Colonel, are even more insignificant than I am. I am a unit in a growing movement, striking at the barriers of ignorance and superstition, and you are a unit in a dead and decaying system. Your ideas, your actions belong to a bygone age. They are rotting with old age; mortification and semile decay have set in, and it will soon be necessary for the people to bury them lest the terrible stench become too great.

As a man (?) you are a mental and moral coward. Your actions are despicable. Did you not tell Gordon Brown, after you had sentenced him to two months' imprisonment, that the sooner he left Brisbane the better; and did you not tell him to do some honest work? You thereby told a deliberate lie. Most likely your informant was his Satanic Majesty, Acting-sergeant Collis. As a matter of fact, Gordon Brown was not out of work more than seven days during the whole time he has been in Brisbane. He is not an over-strong man, but, nevertheless, he took to pick and shovel for some time until he obtained a light position. You utilised your public position to lie, and you attempted to paint him as a public loafer. Your actions, I repeat, are despicable. Then again, you refused both Gordon Brown and Percy Mandino the right to refute your lying statements. You are a mental bludger!

Hoping that you will read this open letter thoroughly, and digest its contents before my next mock trial in the Brisbane courts.—I remain, your affectionate friend,

A. G. BROWN.

P.S.—I shall write another open letter in

## Cost of Living.

Gold and Prices.  
(To the Editor).

Sir,—While I feel much interested in the importance you attach to Adam Smith's views, it seems to me that they have but little bearing upon the contention advanced by you on the 8th November in your open letter to Mr. Justice Heydon. Your original contention all hinges upon these words: "The increased production of gold and its relatively cheapened cost of production mean that commodities which gold exchanges for increase in price." To prove your contention you must prove that recent methods of gold production are cheaper and more effective than the methods employed in producing the things for which gold exchanges. You have made no attempt to do so. In fact, the great improvements in many directions are so evident that you have no hope of succeeding even if you do try. If we admit that the social labour required in gold production is less, it is also less all round, hence some other explanation for high prices must be found.

But as you attach so much importance to this gold theory, I may be permitted to supply a few particulars to show that it is of little if any importance. You state in support of your view that "according to Mr. G. Barnes, of the British Board of Trade, a sovereign to-day will purchase (in Britain) only as much as could be bought for 16.3 in 1895." It is rather unfortunate that Mr. Barnes should select the year 1895 for his comparison. I have before me a table showing the value of gold production, compared with British Board of Trade prices from 1875 to 1911, with the year 1900 as a standard of 100. In 1875 gold production was £20,000,000, and prices were 141. By 1895 gold production had increased to £41,000,000 over one hundred per cent—but prices had fallen to 91. In 1911 prices had recovered to 109. Twenty years previously—in 1891—prices were 107. Yet in those twenty years the production of gold increased from £27,000,000 to £39,000,000. Although more than three times the quantity of gold was produced the change in prices was nominal. Since 1875 gold production has steadily increased. From that time prices steadily fell until 1896, when they were 88. By 1900 prices rose to 100. They fell again to 96 in 1902 and steadily rose again to 109 in 1911.

I have also before me tables of figures compiled by Mr. Coghlan and the present State Statistician, in some cases for ninety years, showing the prices of foodstuffs in New South Wales. So far as the cost of living is concerned in this State, it was lowest from 1896 to 1901, during the operation of the Reid Free Trade Tariff. At that particular time gold production was steadily increasing. It was £42,000,000 in 1896 and £54,000,000 in 1901, but that increase had no effect in raising our cost of living. The price of bread per 2 lb. loaf has varied from 5d. in 1820, to 7½d. in 1840 and 1900. The lowest price was 2½d. in 1844-5, and in 1898. It was 2½d. in 1894-5 and in 1904-5. Fresh beef in 1820 was 5½d.; in 1830, 3½d.; in 1840, 6½d.; in 1850, 2½d.; in 1860, 4d.; in 1870, 3½d.; in 1880, 3d.; in 1890, 3½d.; in 1900, 3d.; and in 1910, 3½d. per lb. I need not go in quoting a number of similar figures concerning every-day necessities of life. I invite you to study the tables of figures for yourself to see whether you can discover any real support for this most peculiar theory about present high prices being due to increased gold production.

I would like to draw your attention to a much more important aspect of the high cost of living problem. Adam Smith says in his great book: "A tax upon ground rents would not raise the rents of houses. It would fall altogether upon the owner of the ground-rent, who acts always as a monopolist and exacts the greatest rent which can be got for the use of the ground." We know that taxes on goods are passed on. The business man never really pays them. He merely temporarily advances the money and gets it back with interest added from the consumer. I am not going to question Adam Smith's reasoning as quoted by you. All I say is that it does not to any material extent apply in present-day conditions, and further, it is of no value as a buttress to your original contention. It would be just as sensible to say that increased gold production meant lower prices. In proof of this view you could quote the Board of Trade price figures already given in 1875 and in 1896, when the price level fell from 141 to 88, taking 1900 as the standard of 100. Or you could say, as you do, that increased gold production means higher prices and quote the price level of 88 in 1896 with 109 in 1911. These two statements would be sufficient to settle the point.

Now, let us get from the fantastic to the real, and consider for a moment the real

the course of a few days to your colleague, Commissioner Cahill, the "Baton King."

causes of high prices. Adam Smith shows that a tax on land values cannot be passed on. He also says: "As soon as the land of any country has all become private property, the landlords, like all other men, love to reap where they never sowed and demand a rent even for its natural produce." All land rent paid to landowners in labour products is a deduction from the earnings of labour. It is part of the cost of living. Again, all taxes imposed upon goods add to their prices, and so become part of the cost of living. The more we pay in rent and taxes the less we have for ourselves, or we must still further exact ourselves to improve our standard of living. But if we do so and employ our energies to better advantage the landlords soon notice it and advance the rent. The effect of all social progress is to add to the value of land, thus enriching landowners. As Adam Smith shows that a land value tax must be paid by landlords it cannot be passed on, and as the proceeds of such a tax would make other taxes unnecessary, it is not clear that the real way to lessen the cost of living is to tax land values and exempt labour. My policy is to exempt labour from taxation. Labour cannot afford to pay taxes. It needs all that it produces to sustain itself in a proper manner. But then it may be said that the land value tax is a deduction from the earnings of labour. Nothing of the kind. When land rent is paid to a landlord it is entirely lost so far as the rent-payer is concerned. The landlord uses it as it may please him. But when land rent is paid into public exchequer of the people it is returned to the people in the form of public services. Not only is their cost of living reduced by the amount of all labour taxes, their share of the land value tax is expended in their interests. Finally, all land having a value will be available for use as speculation in land and will be no longer profitable. In this way the people will be able to freely use all the best and most accessible land, and the man who won't work will no longer ride in the motor car on the proceeds of other men's toil; his alternative will be work or starve, with no excuse for the latter except sheer laziness. — Yours etc.,

A. G. HUE.

(Comments next issue.—Ed.)

## The Australasian Socialist Party.

### Rules and Constitution.

1. Name.  
The name of the organisation shall be the Australasian Socialist Party.

2. How Constituted.  
The Party shall be composed of such Socialist bodies in Australia and New Zealand as shall accept the objects, statement of principles, and policy of the A.S.P. and pay a capitation fee of one shilling per financial member per annum.

3. Headquarters.  
The headquarters of the Party shall be such place as the Annual Conference shall fix upon.

4. Officers.  
The officers of the Party shall consist of a General Secretary, General Treasurer, and two Trustees, all of whom shall be elected by a vote of the Party, which shall take place one month before the Annual Conference, the ballot to be counted at the Conference.

5. National Executive.  
The National Executive shall consist of the General Secretary, General Treasurer, and representatives appointed on the ratio of Conference representation by each affiliated Branch upon the termination of the Annual Conference, and such representatives shall sit (unless they resign or are recalled) until the subsequent Annual Conference. The members of the National Executive shall report regularly to their organization, and the Executive itself shall make a yearly report to the Conference.

6. Administrative Council.  
The General Secretary, General Treasurer, and National Executive members resident at headquarters shall constitute an Administrative Council, and shall meet not less than once a fortnight. Its decisions other than upon urgent and formal matters shall be referred to the members of the National Executive for approval or otherwise, and all its decisions shall be subject to review. The Administrative Council shall make a quarterly report to Branches.

7. Annual Conference.  
A Conference of Branches shall be held in the month of April in each year, at a place determined upon by previous Conference.

Business for Conference shall be called for by the Administrative Council in January of each year, and must be in the hands of the Council not later than the last day of February, and furnished to affiliated Branches within a fortnight from that date.

The Conference shall consist of General Secretary, General Treasurer (neither of whom shall be eligible to vote), and Delegates from each affiliated organisation upon the following basis: Up to 50 members, 1 delegate; over 50 members and up to 100 members, 2 delegates; over 100 members and up to 150 members, 3 delegates. On all Conference business that has been submitted to Branches previous to Conference, each delegate shall have a card vote equal to the number of members he or she represents for which sustentation fees have been paid.

Where more than one delegate represents a branch the voting shall be equally divided between them.

On business introduced by delegates at Conference each delegate shall have one vote. Alternate or proxy delegates may be appointed by Branches. Decisions of Conference shall be final, but any decision of Conference may be challenged within six weeks by any two branches, and a referendum of the membership of the Party demanded. All decisions shall remain in force until amended or rescinded upon notice to Annual Conference.

8. Referendum.  
Upon a Referendum being demanded the Administrative Council shall supply the requisite papers to each Branch within one month, and each Branch shall be allowed to count its own

ballot prior to forwarding papers to Administrative Council within one month from date of ballot, the Council to notify result of ballot within one week from receipt of papers.

9. Special Conference.  
A Special Conference may be convened upon the demand of two or more Branches to deal with urgent business. The Administrative Council shall submit the matter to members of the National Executive, who shall refer the same into their respective Branches, and the Branches shall decide whether the business to be dealt with justifies the calling of a Special Conference.

10. Membership.  
A member shall belong to any Branch and membership cards shall be interchangeable with minimum subscription of 1s. per month for males and 6d. per month for females; applicants for membership in any Branch shall sign a declaration endorsing the principles and policy of the A.S.P., and their special application shall be subject to the approval of a general meeting of the Branch concerned. No member shall belong to any other Political organisation, but this provision shall not debar membership for purely industrial purposes in Trades Unions which are primarily industrial. Any member shall have the right to speak at the meeting of any Branch, but shall only exercise voting power at the Branch of which he or she is a member. No member shall be enrolled for more than one Branch. No member shall vote on Principles and Policy under the age of 18 years.

11. Branches.  
Branches shall be self-governing within the provisions of the A.S.P. Constitution and Rules, Principles, and Policy. Branches of the A.S.P. may be formed by not less than six persons who accept the principles and policy of the A.S.P. by making application to the Administrative Council and receiving endorsement.

12. Expulsion of Members.  
Any officer or member of the A.S.P., believing that any member has been guilty of a breach of the Rules or Principles or Policy of the Party, shall have power to move that the said member be called upon to show cause to the executive of the Branch, to which such member belongs, why he or she should not be expelled or otherwise penalised. The Branch Executive shall appoint a date for the hearing of the charge, of which at least 14 days' notice shall be given to such member, and if satisfied that the charge has been proved, and if it is of sufficient gravity, the Branch may fine, suspend, or expel such member from membership. Any member so fined, suspended, or expelled, shall have the right to claim that the papers in connection with the case shall be sent on to the National Executive, who shall finally hear and determine such case.

Any member expelled from the A.S.P. shall not again be admitted to membership except at the discretion of the National Executive or Annual Conference.

13. Expulsion of Branches.  
Any two branches of the A.S.P., believing that another Branch has been guilty of a breach of the Rules, Principles, and Policy of the A.S.P., shall have power to move that such Branch be called upon to show cause to the National Executive why its charter should not be cancelled. Any Branch so challenged shall be given 28 days' notice of the hearing of such charges, which shall be submitted to the Branches by the National Executive, and in the event of the decision of the Branches upholding the charge the said Branch shall be expelled by the National Executive. Any Branch so expelled from the A.S.P. shall not be again admitted except at the discretion of the National Executive or Annual Conference.

14. Dues.  
Branches shall pay 1s. per financial member per year as sustentation fee, and as affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau, the same to be paid by purchasing stamps at 1s. 1d. per dozen from the Administrative Council. At the end of each year Branches shall return unsold stamps, and shall be credited with same.

15. Arrears.  
Any Branch in arrears shall forfeit its right to representation on Annual Conference and National Executive, but a Branch shall not be considered nonfinancial if its non-payment of dues arises of lack of employment of its membership through strikes, lock-outs, and other unavoidable causes.

16. Official Newspapers and Pamphlets.  
"The International Socialist" shall be the central and official organ of the A.S.P.

Any newspaper or pamphlet published by Branches must be submitted to the Administrative Council, who shall endorse such papers or pamphlets if they are in accordance with the Principles and Policy of the A.S.P. In the event of such newspapers or pamphlets being rejected by the Administrative Council, the Branch concerned shall have the right to appeal to the National Executive.

In the event of a paper issued by any Branch violating the Principles and Policy of the A.S.P. the charter issued to such Branch shall be immediately cancelled by the National Executive, and the method of determining such charge shall be that provided in Rule 12.

17. Banking Account.  
A Banking account shall be opened in the names of the two Trustees, Treasurer, and Secretary, three of whose signatures shall be required for all cheques, and all accounts in connection with the Party shall be paid by cheque.

18. Emergency Questions.  
When questions arise such as the Federal Referenda, on which Conference has not pronounced, the Executive shall, after the National Executive members have been instructed by their respective Branches declare the attitude of the A.S.P. in connection therewith in accordance with the decision of the majority of the Branches. Such pronouncement shall be loyally supported by the Party Branches, Members, and Press, and shall be subject to review at the following Conference.

Everybody whose mind has a topographical bent knows perfectly well that Muggleton is an ancient and loyal borough, mingling a zealous advocacy of Christian principles with a devoted attachment to commercial rights; in demonstration whereof, the Mayor, corporation, and other inhabitants have presented at divers times no fewer than one thousand four hundred and twenty petitions against the continuance of negro slavery abroad, and an equal number against any interference against the factory system at home. — Dickens.

When you have finished with this paper, pass it on to a friend.



## What Is The Use Of Parliament?

("The Daily Post," Hobart.)

Sir.—Whatever point of view politicians generally may take up in regard to the functions and uses of Parliaments, there is one point of view always kept steadily in sight by the sincere and intelligent socialist, and that is, that reforms within the existing capitalist system have no relation to that ultimate emancipation of the working class from the degradation of wage slavery and from the status of an inferior class in society. In 1910 a Labor party was elected to office by a large majority. Many of the men comprising that party were Socialists; some, certainly, had very vague ideas as to what they understood by Socialism, but a good many were able, intelligent Socialists, who knew very well that there was practically no relief from the rigors of the capitalist system except by the very abolition of that system itself. This section knew that any reforms within the existing capitalist system could have no effect in freeing the helot working class in any shape or form whatever. But they had some vague idea that once in possession of the parliamentary "machine" they could, in some undefined way, alter the economic base of our society and create a Commonwealth in reality and not one in name only as exists at present. Three years use of the machine has shown pretty conclusively, to my mind at any rate, that these good intentions, these splendid dreams are impossible of being realised as a result of any utilisation of Parliament. What then was left for these enthusiastic representatives of the working class to do? They did, it seemed to me, the only thing they could do. They played the game of government in positive legislation and administration to the best of their abilities and so far as ability and energy were concerned no previous Government excelled them. I have said they had to play the game, and that game included a great demonstration of loyalty such as the coronation junketing, also Imperial Conferences, army and navy schemes, penny postage, system of compulsory military training with gaoling for delinquents, and so on. It was all in the evolution of the modern State under a capitalist regime, and a Labor Government, just the same as a Liberal Government had, in the administration of a capitalist State, to follow that evolutionary current. There was no other way. But in all this there was no relation to the lifting of the worker from the slave status, that is, from being the recognised victim of general economic exploitation. Governments everywhere are simply the instruments of capitalism. They exist mainly for the support and perpetuation of the system of the exploitation of the working class by the non-working class through the medium of the legal exaction of rent and interest for the use of land and money, and by the exaction of profit from the worker's labor through surplus value. These tributes from labor are possible through the ownership of land and capital. And this ownership is legalised and these tributes from labor are legalised and governments everywhere, with their vast machinery of laws, courts, judges, gaols, police, army, navy, etc., etc., are particularly the great bulwarks of capitalism, and without government and force, capitalism could not exist. While, as I have said, the Labor Government did its best within the limits of the machine, it is argued that if the people had agreed to the amendments of the Constitution, much more could have been done. This is admitted. But, on examination, how much further towards the emancipation of the helot class from wage slavery would we have been? And, even if the more radical proposals had been carried into effect, such as the nationalisation of monopolies, wherein, judging from past experience, would it have seriously curtailed the exploiting power of capitalism? And, in regard to the nationalised concerns themselves, would they have ever begun to affect the principle of the wage system? In regard, also, to existing nationalised institutions as, say, the post office or the Commonwealth Bank, would any Socialist and I am speaking as a Socialist consider that these institutions are in essence Socialistic? There can be no Socialism where the workers do not get the full value of their labor and where they do not have a voice in the election of their fellows in the various offices in their industry; nor is it a Socialistic institution where one section already well paid have their salaries increased, while lower paid sections of just as useful workers are compelled to seek for an increase through a judicial court. Do I make myself clear in this matter? It is seen I am not blaming a Labor Government for not doing the impossible; but I want to show that their limitations in this matter are on account of the limitations of the governmental machine itself. Further, there is a tendency to take the line of least resistance, and that line is a path midway between socialistic ideals and the possibilities of government. And just here lies the danger. Hilaire Belloc, in a most interesting book, "The Servile State," qu' recently published, shows that certain social reform measures, backed by both Labor and Liberal members of the British Parliament, measures more or less endorsed by all Labor parties, are creating legal conditions which really acknowledge and tend to perpetuate the status of a wage

## A.S.P. News & Notes.

### AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.  
General Secretary: J. W. ROCHE.  
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

The Ad. Council will meet on Jan. 10.  
J. W. ROCHE,  
General Secretary,  
115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

### SYDNEY.

The activities of the branch remain unabated despite the fact that the burden of continued propaganda falls rather heavily upon a limited number of willing comrades. The splendid work that has been accomplished; the sound sane dissemination of uncompromising revolutionary Socialism; although not manifested in a large body of screeching scarecrows ever ready to rope in the blind, the halt and the lame of the economic world, will do more real and lasting good for the working class than an ocean of pre-election Labour Party tears, or a thunder storm of big drum revolution.

Sunday's meetings were of the usual character. In the Domain Com. Sims took the chair, and soon had a large and interested audience to whom he conveyed the usual "real goods," and then delivered the meeting over to the care of Com. Jones. In the evening the Market-street meeting was addressed to good effect by Coms. Slade and Gordon, as well as Com. Reith from Brisbane, who held the crowd for a considerable time with a recital of the various stages, and facts of the splendid free speech fight in progress in Brisbane. He explained fully the nature of the hospitality that is extended by George V. Rex, to Socialists and other "criminals" who dare to question the right of one class to own the lives of another class.

Reith, together with other desperadoes had their finger prints taken so that a future generation of Australians may pass a pleasant hour in comparing the prints of famous "criminals." I wonder is there any similarity between the prints of Cahill and Tarquemade? Good-luck Brisbane!

Park-street meeting was opened by Com. Gordon and addressed by Com. Roche. The literary wants of the audiences were ministered to by several comrades. There is room for more.

Sunday's meeting (January 11th) in the Domain, will be devoted to the Brisbane free speech fight, and a special collection will be made to assist our Comrades in their noble work. Come in your thousands!

The next business meeting will be held in the Queen's Hall on Tuesday, January 13th. Kindly let us see your face. It will do us good!

A picnic is being arranged to take place on Anniversary Day (January 26th), particulars later.

On Sunday, January 18th, Com. Jones will deliver the first of a series of lectures intended to cover the main fields of Socialist thought. Place: The Domain; Subject: "The Nature and Scope of Economics."

In the meantime what are YOU doing?

LUKE JONES

Secretary.

### NEWTOWN.

The Newtown Branch held the usual week end meetings on Jan. 3rd, and 4th. The

worker as a wage worker and a capitalist as a capitalist. The limits of, your space do not permit me to present the argument more fully, but a considerable amount of our present Labor legislation is in the same direction and is tending towards what Belloc calls "The Servile State." In conclusion, let me say that I write this in full sympathy with those members of the Parliamentary Labor party who are Socialists, and who must perforce see that little can be got out of the parliamentary machine so far as their ideals are concerned, unless, indeed, by some miracle the very functions of government itself can be revolutionised. In that case, however, government, as we know it to-day, would cease to exist. In regard to those Labor members who are not Socialists, of course I have nothing to say. They will doubtless find congenial activity in those minor reforms and middle-class measures such as penny, and perhaps halfpenny postage, cheaper fares, cheaper freights, forestry, short cut canals here and there, etc., etc., reforms which will doubtless do many things which are claimed for them, except the vital thing for the working class, and that is to begin the real work of destroying the profit system and inaugurating that co-operative Commonwealth so often spoken about with such enthusiasm in Labor conferences, but of which alas, so little is heard about afterwards.—Yours, etc.,

A. NEEDHAM.

Bellerive, October 10.

last meeting of the year was a splendid one. The message of Socialism was well delivered during 1913 and there is every promise of grand results in the near future. In the coming year there is grand work for Socialists to do in Newtown, for the workers have begun to think and inquire. We intend to impress upon all who attend our meetings the necessity of bringing their friends to the meetings, also to take a little extra literature with them to slip into the hands of a friend or a fellow wage-slave.

Comrades Jackson, Slade, and Jones were the speakers at last night's meeting, and each received a good hearing. Literature and papers sold well.

W. J. PAGE, Sec.

Jan. 5, 1914.

### BALMAIN.

We held our usual meeting at Rozelle on Saturday night, but the people have not recovered from the holidays, and the audience was small. It was the same at Balmain on Sunday, when Com. Nelson delivered a stirring address to a small but appreciative audience. We are mapping out a vigorous programme for the future, and if we had more speakers we have no doubt for the future.

Yours for Revol.

J. McKERRIE.

Secretary.

### BRISBANE.

Since my last bulletin two other comrades have become possessed—Paul Jordan and Joe Fox.

Both of them delivered splendid speeches in court, and got splendid receptions from the magistrates. In both cases, in summing up, the magistrates made our comrades a presentation of two months (the limit) in his Royal Highness' Big House.

Last Sunday the police force made the terrible mistake of ordering the cab before the stunt was made, and we decided to put them to the expense without giving them any satisfaction. The police force returned to the watch-house sadder but wiser men.

Comrade Keith delivered a great stunt. I understand, from the boat as he was leaving for Sydney. Unfortunately, a number of comrades mistook the time of his departure, but as it was, he held the whole ship, from the captain downwards, spellbound, for a quarter of an hour or so. The acidity of the man caused parting friends to forget their parting greetings, and all listened to the speaker.

Comrade Rose was released to-day from his majesty's jail at Boggo Road. A number of comrades were anxiously awaiting him. For fourteen days he abstained from eating the pigs' food provided for prisoners, and for the remainder of the time he was placed on hospital diet. He speaks very well of the gaolers, who never exceeded their duty, and at all times did what they could for him. Of course, however humane these men may be, they are bound by a cast-iron code of regulations. They are compelled to do the dirty work of the master-class.

On his release he looked fairly well, considering the terrible conditions he had gone through. He has, however, practically lost the use of his legs for the time being.

He was conveyed to the hospital this

### NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

The following letters were read at the last meeting of the Sydney Branch:

Wellington, N.Z., 10th December, 1913.

Mr. H. Christopherson.

Secretary, A.S.P.

115 Goulburn-street,

Sydney.

Dear Comrade—

I am enclosing herewith receipt for £7 15s., being amount donated by your Party towards the assistance of the workers in the fight. I also note the resolution carried at your demonstration in the Domain. I wish to express my appreciation for your assistance and my admiration for that little group of Revolutionists of Sydney who are ever with the workers rendering all assistance possible no matter who they be or where they be.

With very best wishes to Comrades and self,

Yours for the Big Change.

P. H. HICKEY.

Secretary.

Prime Minister's Office,

Wellington,

11th December, 1913.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, forwarding copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of Socialists and other workers in Sydney, expressing disapproval of the action taken by the New Zealand Government in maintaining law and order during the present industrial crisis.

Yours faithfully,

W. T. MASSEY.

Mr. H. Christopherson,  
Secretary, Sydney Branch,  
Australian Socialist Party, Sydney.

morning and all comrades here and elsewhere must join with me in the hope that he will soon be restored to full health and strength.  
BOGGO BROWN.

The Port of London Authority has placed contracts for lock-gates, bridges, and caisson connections between Albert and Royal Albert docks, with several German firms whose tenders were 26 per cent. lower than those of British firms. A total saving of £179,000 is shown. "Made in Germany" is becoming a serious joke for the ordinary Britisher who doesn't understand the ways of the international capitalists.

### PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

Already Acknowledged, £76 19s. 5d.  
F. W. Reeks, Drummoyne, 3s. 6d.; Sale of Monism, 2s. 6d.; M. Sch., 2s. 6d.; Collected at Club Social, 1s. 4d.; L. Ibbotson, Myrtle Creek, 5s. Total, £77 17s. 3d.

### The International Socialist Club.

The Anniversary of the Club will be celebrated at the the Club Rooms on Sat., Jan. 17, at 3 p.m.

The Half-Yearly Meeting of members will be held on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 11 a.m. sharp. Business: Balance Sheet and Election of Officers.

A Special Meeting of Members will be held on Sat. Afternoon, Jan. 31, at the Club Rooms. Business: The New Club Building.

### LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Woman and the Social Problem (May W. Simons) 1d  
The Growth of Socialism (Debs) 1d  
From Revolution to Revolution (Herron) 1d  
Revolutionary Unionism (Debs) 1d  
Wage, Labor and Capital (Marx) 1d  
The Man Under the Machine (Simons) 1d  
The Mission of the Working Class (Vail) 1d  
Prison Labor, (Debs) 1d  
Parable of the Water Tank (Bellamy) 1d  
Why I Am a Socialist (Herron) 1d  
What Life Means to Me (London) 1d  
Science and Socialism (La Monte) 1d  
Unity and Victory (Debs) 1d  
Where We Stand (Spargo) 1d  
Why a Workingman Should Be a Socialist (Wilshire) 1d  
Socialist Party and Working Class (Debs) 1d  
You and Your Job (Sandburg) 1d  
Liberty (Eugene V. Debs) 1d  
Class Unionism (Debs) 1d  
An Appeal to the Young (Kropotkin) 1d  
The Issue (Eugene V. Debs) 1d  
Industrial Unionism (Debs) 1d  
Industrial Union Methods (Trautmann) 1d  
Forces That Make for Socialism (John Spargo) 1d  
Craft Unionism (Eugene V. Debs) 1d  
The Scab (Jack London) 1d  
Woman and Socialism (May Walden) 1d  
Revolution (Jack London) 1d  
Useful Work v. Useless Toil (Morris) 1d  
The Tramp (Jack London) 1d  
Marx on Cheapness (translated by La Monte) 1d  
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